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DEBRIS

Of the Filipino "Government" to be Cleaned Up

AND THE WAR WILL BE OVER

Cabinet and Congress Have Gone to Pieces.

AGUINALDO IS IN HIDING

Army Exists Only as Scattered Banditti, or as Amigos-Aguinaldo May Yet Be Captured.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—General Otis summarizes the situation in Luzon in a dispatch to the War department today, in which he says that the insurgent government can no longer claim to exist. Its troops and officials are scattered and Aguinaldo is in hiding. The dispatch follows: "Claim to government by insurgents can be made no longer, under any fiction. The resources, treasury, and president and congress in our hands; its president and remaining cabinet officer in hiding, evidently in different central Luzon provinces; its generals and troops in small bands scattered through the provinces, acting as banditti or as dispersed, playing the role of 'amigos' with arms concealed. Indications are that Aguinaldo did not escape through the lines of Lawton or Wheaton, but fled westward down the railway station. Telegraphic communications to Dagupan established, probably, to San Pelayo today. By re-laying nine miles of track with material at hand railway communication to that point re-established; labor of troops must attend maintenance."

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—No business of importance was transacted at the cabinet meeting today. The latest dispatches from General Otis were laid before the cabinet and formally renounced all further connection with the insurgent government. There was a general expression of satisfaction over the view with which the campaign is being prosecuted. Most of the time was consumed in the discussion of the annual reports, each member in turn calling attention to the general trend and the main features of his report.

Manila, Nov. 24.—5:30 p. m.—Bautista, president of the Philippine congress, presented himself to General MacArthur today and formally renounced all further connection with the insurgent government. He was accompanied by the insurgent president, who had taken refuge in a village near San Pelayo with Aguinaldo's mother and son. The natives disclosed the identity to Major Cronin, who captured him. General Young is still in the mountains on the trail of Aguinaldo.

Manila, Nov. 24.—11:25 a. m.—Senator Bismarck, a former member of the so-called cabinet of Aguinaldo, has been brought to General Otis's attention, and the transport Brutus, off had sought refuge in a village near San Pelayo with Aguinaldo's mother and son. The natives disclosed the identity to Major Cronin, who captured him. General Young is still in the mountains on the trail of Aguinaldo.

SYNOPSIS OF ROOT'S REPORT

Principal Recommendations for Governing Insular Possessions.

New York, Nov. 24.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: President McKinley has received a synopsis of Secretary Root's annual report, which he is now considering in connection with his message to congress. Dealing as it does with all the events of the last year in connection with the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, and in the discussion and recommendations for the future government of these new possessions, it will form the basis for the most important chapter of the president's message. These are some of the most essential features of the secretary's report: The immediate reconstruction of the Philippine islands, the immediate construction of a cable between the United States and the Philippines. No general organization of the army will be recommended by the secretary at the present time. He will leave the subject open for further consideration until after the war in the Philippines has been brought to a close. It will be pointed out, however, that the retention of the bulk of the present army will be necessary for some months to come. The secretary will be very urgent in his recommendations for the immediate construction of a cable line to the Philippines. During the past year the war department alone spent more than \$400,000 for cable lines, and with the amount paid by the navy and state departments, more than half a million in all has been paid for cable messages between this country and the Philippines. The secretary points out that these cables show that it will be essential for the government to build its own cable.

CARPENTER'S FIGHT IN ILOILO

Otis Sends Further Details; Also Late List of Casualties.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—Further details of the sharp engagement between Carpenter's command and the insurgents in Iloilo, reached the War department today in the following despatch from General Otis, dated Manila today: "In Pinar today, last instant, Major Dickman drove enemy victory. Carpenter, with two battalions Eighteenth Infantry and Bridgman's battery, had ad-

verse engagement at Pavia, North Iloilo. His casualties five killed, twenty wounded, and now in Iloilo hospital, others slightly wounded with command; enemy driven north with reported very heavy loss; particulars not received. Carpenter passed on to insurgent's stronghold, Santa Barbara, which he captured 2nd instant, without loss. Nothing received from column under immediate command Hughes, which is moving rapidly and operating north and west of Santa Barbara. Apparently Visayan friendly, not taking active part; enemy consists of 2,000 Tagalos."

General Otis also sends the following list of casualties sustained since his last report: Killed-In advance on Pavia, November 21; Howard Lowe, sergeant, G. Sixth artillery; William S. Addy, F. Eighteenth Infantry. In action near Santa Barbara, 18th, Thomas B. Gardner, L. Seventeenth Infantry; wounded, Charles E. Hagner, Seventeenth, right thigh, moderate; 18th, John E. Miller, A. Seventeenth, right chest and abdomen, severe; in action at Mindurao, Panay, James M. Casey, B. Eighteenth Infantry, left thigh, slight; in action near Jaro, Panay, Richard Corbett, C. Twenty-sixth Infantry, neck, severe; 18th, James E. Rozeay, A. head, severe; in action at Anabao, Luzon, Paul P. Penner, F. Eleventh Infantry, left thigh, moderate; Eli Ward Johnson, head, moderate; William W. Hinman, corporal, right leg, moderate.

A later dispatch from General Otis gives the results of the fighting at Iloilo as follows: "Hughes, Iloilo, reports enemy driven back into mountains; insurgent capital Cebu captured. Only serious action that of Carpenter at Pavia; total casualties five killed, or since last of wounds; twenty-seven wounded; captured in great numbers, including cannons, six rifles, quantities of ammunition. Enemy's casualties not stated."

WOOD'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON

An Important One in View of Fore-shadowed Cuban Events.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The war department has been advised that the transport Michigan sailed today from Genoa for General Leonard Wood aboard. The officials of the war department, from the secretary down, refuse to make any statement as to the meaning of the visit of General Wood to Washington at this time. It is beyond question, however, that it is the purpose of the president to advise with the general upon Cuban affairs, in order to strengthen his hands in dealing with that subject before congress. Also, it is not to be doubted that the name of the general has been under consideration in connection with the administration of affairs of the whole country of Cuba, when the change is made from a military to a civil form of government. This is not necessarily an indication that he has been selected for such a post, for it is equally true that the names of General Ludlow and of General Wilson have also been considered. General Wood, who preceded General Wood to Washington, and now it appears likely that General Wilson will also be invited to come to the capital, so that the president will be personally acquainted with the qualifications of the three officers who have been looked upon as making a part of the cabinet of choice in the civil government.

TO KEEP THE BOYS STRAIGHT

Army Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. Go With Philippine Troops.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 24.—The War department has requested that twelve more army secretaries of the Young Men's Christian association be sent with the troops to Manila. On Monday last Mr. Frank Crocker called on the transport Hancock and will be connected with the Forty-fourth United States volunteer Infantry. James Hunter has been selected to sail on the transport Warren next week as secretary of the regimental Young Men's Christian association. When the twelve men under the new order have sailed, there will be fifteen army Young Men's Christian association secretaries in the Philippines. Miss Helen Gould of New York has contributed the larger portion of the money for the maintenance of this special work.

SECRETARY LONG EXPLAINS

To Schley's Friends as If He Were New York.

New York, Nov. 24.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "Secretary Long, in an interview, says that the orders given to Admiral Schley in connection with the sailing of the South Atlantic squadron were not unusual, and that the department had no intention of ignoring the wishes of the admiral, but he had been led to add the final paragraph directing Schley to remain away from South Africa because he had decided, after consulting the state department, that it would be unwise to order any ships to South Africa on account of the possibility that the presence might be misconstrued. It is not at all certain according to the secretary, that the admiral may not be ordered to South Africa, this being a matter dependent upon the situation."

CRUISER CHARLESTON IS GONE

Has Slipped Off the Rocks Into the Deep Water Adjacent.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—The Navy department has received the following cablegram from Captain Lester, commanding the naval station at Cavite, dated Manila, today: "Culpa reports Charleston disappeared." The Culpa was the relief ship sent out from Hong Kong. It is believed at the Navy department that the Charleston has slipped down into deep water from the steep bank on which she was resting at the last. This report has disappointed the last hope of saving the ship.

TENNESSEANS ON THE WAY HOME

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 24.—The Tennessee volunteers, who were mustered out of service on Wednesday, are leaving for their homes in detachments. A large number started last night and the rest will probably go away within the next day or two. The soldiers are traveling as individuals, no organized attempt being made to keep them together, though most of them will go through in large detachments on special trains.

KANSAS CORPORATION DECISION

Past Court, Kan., Nov. 24.—In the federal court here today, Judge Williams decided that the law passed by the Kansas legislature requiring corporations doing business in the state to file statements with the secretary of state a statement of its receipts and disbursements during the preceding year does not apply to corporations organized under the laws of another state.

FIBBING

Is Charged Against Those Who Tell the Story

OF THE BELMONT FIGHT

But All Agree That Both Sides Fought Well.

London, Nov. 24.—(G. A. M.)—Thus far the special dispatches describing the battle of Belmont bear a stereotyped character, proving that the hand of the censor has been at work upon them. They are too incoherent to enable the reader to form an accurate idea of the event or to place a proper estimate upon the value of the victory. All the accounts agree respecting the splendid fighting qualities exhibited on both sides. Nothing could have exceeded the steady courage and pluck of the British infantry in the face of the terrible fire, while the Boer guns were splendidly served, the gunners standing to them with dogged determination, exposing themselves until the very last moment and only becoming wild and inaccurate in their aim during the final deadly charge of the British infantry. All admit, however, that the victory could not be properly followed up and utilized owing to the want of sufficient cavalry. The pursuit of the defeated enemy by the Fifth Lanciers was evidently not very effective and, curiously enough, while the correspondents report the capture of Boer guns, Lord Methuen's own report omits to mention the achievement. One statement says: "The remnants of the Boer army sought to escape toward the Orange Free State territory."

As all the evidence tends to show that the enemy's retirement was orderly, he will doubtless be heard of elsewhere. The correspondent of the Times at Belmont says: "After the battle the largest Boer force was seen to retire in an orderly manner, and the ammunition destroyed. Cavalry and mounted infantry on both flanks pursued the enemy, but were unable to overtake the retreating Boers, who got away with their transport. The Boer rout was complete, and their losses are believed to equal ours. They used some dumdum bullets. Every thing was in their favor. It is rumored that there have been some threats to assassinate recalcitrant burghers who are tired of war, and deserting."

On the whole it almost seems safe to assume that the Boer guns were not captured. The striking proof afforded of the excellent marksmanship of the Boers in the battle of Belmont yesterday, has been a great satisfaction in London. There is an unconfirmed rumor that the correspondence edited in the Boer camp contains evidence of treacherous communications between the Boers and the Dutch command.

General Buller's dispatch of Wednesday effectively dispels all rumors of another sortie from Ladysmith and of the defeat of the Boers. The situation in Natal remains unchanged, the sortie from Estcourt to Willow Grange having little effect. The position of Mafeking is beginning to be regarded with interest, in view of the impossibility of Lord Methuen being able to relieve the town for some time to come.

Thousands of people were waiting at the war office last evening until a late hour for the lists of those killed, wounded or missing in the battle of Belmont, but nothing was published in addition to General Methuen's first dispatch. General Buller's destination is kept a strict secret at Cape Town, some reports saying that he has gone north and others that he had gone to Durban, as already stated.

A dispatch to the Times from Lord Roberts gives the British casualties in the Willow Grange affair as three killed and forty-four wounded. This is the first news of such a heavy loss and, if correct, suggests a repetition of General Buller's unfortunate action of October 24. The Petermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, describing the same sort of action, says: "The British surprised the Boers, carried their position, captured all their equipment and returned to Estcourt in safety. General Buller was very well satisfied with their work."

DETAILS OF BELMONT

London, Nov. 24.—The belated account which reached the War office today of the engagement between the British and the Boers at Belmont and Nicholson's Nek found their counterpart at the war office here today. Long before the doors of the war office were opened, the troubled and anxious women were assembled there and when the inquiries were finally admitted, their anxious questions showed that they feared that yesterday evening's official bulletin, though black enough, had not recorded the full story of the British losses at Belmont. Up to noon, the government officials had been so further despatches, and so the nervous distrust of the public remained unallayed.

WHITES CHEERFUL REPORT

Durban, Natal, Nov. 24.—An official message from General White at Ladysmith, dated November 22, says: "Situation unchanged. Troops well and cheerful."

RIFLES HAS A RAILGON HANDY

London, Nov. 24.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph telegraphing Tuesday, says: "Nothing is known here concerning the report that United States Consul Macrum has been refused permission to leave Transvaal territory. I am told that Mr. Cecil Rhodes keeps a big balloon ready at Kimberley to escape if driven to that extremity."

INTERVIEW WITH CHURCHILL

Frederic, Nov. 24.—Through the courtesy of the Transvaal authorities, the correspondent of the Associated Press here, in the company of Mr. P. G. Debevoise, under-secretary for foreign affairs, and Mr. Debevoise, secretary of the war department, was enabled to visit Winston Churchill today at the Model

pushed forward and shelled a hill, which the British subsequently occupied, capturing two guns. The Boer casualties were thirty men killed and wounded. The Boer main column, the Stachurs during the afternoon and camped five miles ahead. At daybreak Thursday, the Boers fired from the hills, 1,000 yards distant, on the British force. Our troops were then pushed up and the engagement became general. The British artillery made excellent practice and silenced the Boer guns. Then two battalions of the Grenadier Guards and the Netherlands regiment stormed the heights at the point of the bayonet. Crossing the fire zone amidst a storm of lead, the Guards and Northumberland pushed up the incline and reached the summit, doing great execution with their bayonets and capturing the larger with guns, equipment, prisoners, cattle and sheep. The entire position was carried by 5 o'clock, the cavalry, consisting of the Ninth Lancers and mounted infantry, pursuing the flying Boers. The Boers, it is estimated, numbered 3,500 men. Their loss is unknown.

Belmont, Cape Colony, Nov. 24.—(G. A. M.)—The entire western division moved on the Orange river Tuesday and bivouacked at Wittepoort. Two companies of mounted infantry and a detachment of the Boers were sent to the Tugela Farm. Their pickets prevented the Boers from advancing. The Boers fired cannon and the British artillery on the scene silenced the Boers' fire. At 3 in the morning the Guards brigade moved steadily forward to a hill a few miles east of Belmont station. The Boers and Grenadiers stormed the hill and the Boers, who were in the base, when the Boers poured in a scathing fire, staggering the Guards momentarily. But, quickly recovering, they returned a deadly hail into the Boers. The duel was continued for half an hour. When the artillery commenced firing, the Boers fled from the hill and the Scots Guards rushed the hill with bayonet and lusty cheers. The Ninth brigade then moved forward in extended order, and the Boers started a terrible cross fire from the surrounding hills. The Coldstreamers, supported by the Grenadiers, Northumberland and the Ninth Lancers, stormed the second position in the face of a constant and effective Boer fire. The Ninth brigade then advanced the artillery, in the meantime maintaining excellent practice. The British infantry never wavered and when a tremendous fire notified them of the Boers' retreat, they followed up, ceasing in gaining a range of hills in the rear, in spite of the Lancers' flanking movement. The infantry again gallantly faced the fire and the naval brigade came into action for the first time, at a range of 1,500 yards. The infantry, the cavalry, who were in the rear, and the Boers, who were in the rear, ceased in gaining a range of hills in the rear, in spite of the Lancers' flanking movement. The infantry again gallantly faced the fire and the naval brigade came into action for the first time, at a range of 1,500 yards. The infantry, the cavalry, who were in the rear, and the Boers, who were in the rear, ceased in gaining a range of hills in the rear, in spite of the Lancers' flanking movement. The infantry again gallantly faced the fire and the naval brigade came into action for the first time, at a range of 1,500 yards.

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